

tudinal and transverse ribs are generally excellent. These roofs are ceiled in the compartments formed by the ribs so as to allow a good projection for the woodwork before the face of the white plaster. Where this description of ceiling is found in preservation it produces a very agreeable effect. Judging by the fragments of carved woodwork which exist, the craftsmen must have been very expert. There are some admirable specimens of bench ends still standing in their ancient positions at Talland, bearing witness to invention and skill, though dating late in the perpendicular period, and underneath the modern seats in Lanivary church may be found fragments of former benches and stall ends, upon which are shields bearing emblems of our Saviour's cross and passion.

Of painted glass there is little to be seen; the wide three and four light windows pour in floods of untempered light which shed upon the usually whitened walls, produces a cold and cheerless effect. The glory of the whole county in this respect seems to have been preserved in one treasure house alone,—the church of St. Neot, near Liskeard, supposed to be of the date of the latter end of the fifteenth century,—from which, if only one window were given to as many churches as it could afford to bestow, each would be rich indeed. There are sixteen large three and four light windows in all, presenting a most effulgent display of ancient art; not a particle of plain glass is visible throughout the series, which consist of subjects from the events in the life of Saint Neot and of our Saviour, with earlier incidents from the Old Testament. Each window has been the gift of some one or more pious parishioners, as is evident by the inscriptions they bear. One is to the following effect:—"Erected at the cost of the young women of St. Neot's parish, A.D. 1529." Another:—"This glass window erected at the cost of the wives of the west side of this parish of St. Neot, A.D. 1530." The styles, however, vary from early English to late Perpendicular. Those who take delight in this species of decoration, will here find abundance to interest them, and be repaid for a journey thither. This secluded sanctuary hidden among the hills, escaped the puritanical warfare of Cromwell's fanatics, when they went the round of destruction against these "superstitious things." The Rev. R. G. Grylle, the late patron, caused the whole to be repaired some twenty years since, under the direction of Mr. Hedgland, of London. The church altogether is well cared for, which it must be regretted cannot be said of all the Cornish churches. The people, celebrated at all times for loyalty, boast much of a copy of a letter from King Charles I., dated from his camp, at Sudeley Castle, the 10th September, 1643, which is painted upon a large tablet, and hung up in many churches, acknowledging "their zeal for the defence of his person, and the just right of the crown, &c."

While upon the subject of painted glass, it may be mentioned as a gratifying instance of its employment to perpetuate the memory of the departed, that a window has lately been put up in Lostwithiel Church, in Williment's best style, representing Faith, Hope, and Charity, each figure occupying one of the lights, and other windows in the same church, though not of such good character as that described, have been placed there by the present vicar, the Rev. John Bower. If this sort of decorative memorial were more generally adopted, how many churches would be improved!

In monuments and brasses the county is remarkably deficient; of the latter, but few have come under the writer's observation. Lostwithiel possesses one to Sir Tristram Curtoys, a small full-length effigy of an armed knight, apparently of the time of Edward III., without any inscription. Fowey Church has also two or three, not of remarkable character, and there is one of about Elizabeth's time in Ruon Minor Church, in good preservation, representing James Erisy, and Margaret his wife, kneeling *ris-e-ris*. The usual memorials are incised slabs of slate, and stone occasionally, but most frequently the former, from its greater abundance. These slabs are exceedingly well cut, and have worn perhaps as well as brass would have done. Some are of early date; one of stone, in Lanivary Church, to the memory of Walter Kendall, who died in

1547, has a Latin inscription, and cross engraved, which is as plain and legible as when first executed, though three centuries have elapsed; the size of the stone is 6 feet by 2 feet 6 inches. Many elaborate Elizabethan altars, with effigies in high relief, are composed of slate; one may be seen at the east end of Talland Church, in memory of one John Beryll. The common tombstones are also of slate of great thickness.

It is to be regretted that the churches, for the most part, wear a desolate and neglected aspect, though there are happy exceptions, where means have been taken to prevent the damp, which arises from an accumulation of earth against the walls on the outside, from penetrating through the wide mortar joints, rendering the walls on the inside green and slimy. The exhalations borne from the sea from one side to the other of the narrow peninsula make the atmosphere almost always humid, and from want of proper ventilation, the churches in some districts are generally in a profuse perspiration, rendering them unwholesome and cheerless. Of late years some zealous people have done much in the way of restoring their churches to their pristine beauty, by causing the whitewash of ages to be picked from the moorstone columns and arches—a labour, I am informed, which required some perseverance, so thickly had it been laid on by their predecessors. On the outside, neither the hand of man, nor the relentless fingers of time have been permitted to make much impression upon these "eternal walls," and, notwithstanding what has been said deprecatory of neglect, there is much that is worthy of admiration about a Cornish church standing in its massive grandeur, built of the oldest geological formation (as far as we know), whose rugged texture and almost adamantine nature render its employment for the purposes of man a laborious work. Unlike the freestones in every respect, the saw cannot touch its crystalline composition, so that, what that implement effects so easily for them can be effected in the case of granite only by patient and careful picking with a hammer. It may be well said of those that raised these structures, that "they dreamed not of a perishable home, who thus could build," and that they thought only of Him whose glory they were seeking to show forth, and had before their minds that House, "not made with hands," and which they hoped, by their zeal and piety, to inherit—that House, "whose builder and maker is God." H. H.

THE OPERATIVES ABROAD.

THEY are, indeed, very much abroad; and our earnest hopes, that they may speedily find the right road. In Prussia the labour question gives great uneasiness; 4,000 unemployed men are maintained daily. A new Minister of Industry and Public Works has been appointed, whose duty will be to attend to the organization of labour.—According to the *Morning Herald*, a body of the workmen employed at Cologne Cathedral marched in procession through the streets to the house of the architect, and demanded that the workmen who were not inhabitants of Cologne should be dismissed. The architect pointed out to them that the money employed in the erection of the cathedral was contributed from all parts of Germany, and that it would be unfair to the donors not to give employment to all who came. The men were satisfied with this explanation.—In Mayence they dictate who shall, and shall not, be employed. All the windows in a house occupied by an architect, named Lothori, who employs several hundreds of operatives, were broken, because he would not employ a certain set of men.—Throughout Germany the dismissal of operatives by manufacturers, whose trade is stopped by the insecurity which prevails, is going on to an enormous extent.—In Paris, the question is more involved than ever. We read in the *Presse*—"It is believed that the ateliers of the national workmen will amount to 75,000 individuals before the end of the month of April; and, at the rate of 1*l.* 5*s.* per day, they will cause an expense of 112,500*l.* per day, or 3,375,000*l.* per month. It appears that M. Louis Blanc and M. Emile Thomas have themselves allowed that it will

be impossible for the State to continue such expenses, unless the works undertaken be really useful and profitable. Vast workshops, for all kinds of trades, are to be immediately organised."—The *Birmingham Journal* of last week, speaking of the abolition of middlemen, says—"In Paris and its vicinity, there is a great amount of domestic manufactures—artificial flowers, millinery, *marquetterie*, &c., &c. Each person pursues one of these trades in his or her apartment; having no shop or warehouse, the produce cannot be brought into direct contact with the consumer; it would be the work of one day to dispose of the productions of the preceding. Suppose fifty persons so engaged in production, it would be a loss of fifty days' work every time that a sale was effected. The entrepreneur who knew the domicile of all these workmen, went round and purchased the articles as produced, and conveyed them to the customers. The highest calculation we have ever seen, gives the daily profits of an entrepreneur as equal to five days' wages of a workman. But take it at ten: the entrepreneur takes the value of ten days' wages from the fifty producers, but he gives them the opportunity of earning forty days' wages in return; and yet there are men who tell us that the existence of entrepreneurs was a grievous injury to workmen."

—The *Charivari*, commenting on M. Louis Blanc's statement, that "the moment when all French workmen should receive an equal retribution for their labours, he would himself accept the maximum proposed—five francs per day—and would not ask for a centime more," says, "Nor I neither, although I am no communist; nay, more, if we be all limited to sixteenpence per day, I will accept my sixteenpence without a murmur, and I shall pledge myself not to spend the whole of it. If it be necessary I shall even eat brown bread and black radishes, in order that I save my fivepence per day, until I shall have amassed a couple of pounds, which will enable me to take a place in whatever diligence may exist at that date, and fly to another country, in which, in earning my sixteenpence a day, I shall enjoy liberty." And, in saying this, the *Charivari* points out what is an inevitable consequence.

COMPETITION DESIGNS FOR ENLARGING THE WORKHOUSE OF ST. PANCRAS PARISH.

THE instructions required a new infirmary for the reception of 120 males, forming part of a building which was further to accommodate 600 adult males, with dining-hall for about 800, and cooking apparatus for the whole establishment, &c.

Fourteen sets of drawings were sent in, distinguished by various mottoes or marks, and these were all referred to the surveyor to prepare a tabular abstract of several important particulars in regard to quantities, conveniences, expenditure, &c.; the result of which is rather curious, viz:—

	Sq. feet.	Sq. feet.
The area to be covered by buildings ranges from.....	43,012 to	106,493
The cubical contents of build- ings	558,403 ..	1,606,882
The estimate of total cost ..	£8,500 ..	£13,678
Giving the rate per foot cube 2d. 3-8ths ..	4d.	
	Ft. in.	Ft. to.
Space for each bed in the in- firmary	31 0 ..	51 0
Do in main building	16 4 ..	46 11
Area of the dining-hall	2,790 0 ..	7,000 0
Space for each person in ditto ..	3 6 ..	8 9

According to our informant, the plans underwent a long and careful examination by a large committee of vestrymen, who at length determined unanimously in favour of the design of Messrs. Allom and Crosse, whose estimate was 9,500*l.*

A premium of 80*l.* was offered in the event of the successful architect not being employed to carry the building into effect, a point which is not yet determined.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE ECONOMY OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH. By GEORGE LLOYD, M.D. Renshaw, Strand. 1848. Pamphlet.—This is a clear and comprehensive summary of the various sanitary topics which now engage the public mind.